

MOB LAW.

The Bulletin of Wednesday has the following article concerning the victims of the mob riots in the city of New York:

"The final count up shows that the killed and wounded in the New York riots on the 12th ult. amount to 133. Their nationalities are given by the Irish Democrat as follows: Australia, 1; Cuba, 1; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; England, 7; United States, 10; unknown, 84; Ireland, 75. The question occurs: Was it worth the sacrifice of all these lives—of those not of the mob as well as of those who were—to assure to two hundred men the privilege to march in public procession? We think not."

With an inherent vindictive feeling against the Orangemen, it is not surprising that the editor of the Bulletin should take the view he does of the matter under consideration. The great question is not whether it be profitable at present to sacrifice over a hundred lives for the privilege of allowing a small number of persons to join in a peaceable procession? but is it right for a portion of our citizens to say that any class of persons, whether citizens or not, shall not have the privilege of celebrating a day hallowed to them by many sacred remembrances, without being in danger of being disturbed by a mob, who may not think as they do concerning the event they celebrate? Living in a land of liberty, let us not prohibit any class of persons from enjoying any day which they may wish to celebrate, no matter how obscure or ridiculous it may look to us. Any attempt to enforce this principle of religious intolerance is a remnant of despotism which should never be tolerated in our country, as it is in direct antagonism to the great principles which underlie our form of Government.

AN INFANT MEDIUM.

The spiritualists of California are boasting of an infant, now six weeks old, who will, when three months old, be able to talk and declare the God given powers of the spiritualists, and testify of God and Christ. The infant is described as being very precocious, and apparently possessed of extraordinary powers of perception.

THE LOVE OF HOME.

"It is only shallow minded pretenders," said Daniel Webster, "who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally successfully punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be forever blotted from the memory of mankind."

THE CULTIVATION OF TASTE.—No matter in what form the cultivation of taste may manifest itself—in paintings or sculpture, in the analysis of scenery, in the grouping of flowers, in the embellishment of the window or the mantel, in the cultivation of criticism, or the appreciation of the true and beautiful in art generally—refinement of manner, kindness of feeling, and a deeper devotion of religion will be its sure attendants.

We furnish the Republican and Democrat's Monthly for \$4 a year.

A COAST TRIP.

It is pleasant occasionally to tear oneself loose from the cares and turmoils of business, and, arrayed in suitable apparel, take a turn over the mountains to the sea. On Wednesday, July 26th a company from Dallas, consisting of Dr. J. C. Grubbs and wife, L. Laughery and family, S. Coad and family, Miss Joanna Lyle, Miss Fannie Lovelady, Miss Josie Lewis, Messrs. M. M. Oglesby, N. L. Butler, L. Vineyard, D. Holmes, and Alfred Lyle, joined by J. J. Daly from Buena Vista, Miss Dillie Butler, from Monmouth, Mr. G. Comegys and Miss Lizzie Ellis, from Salt Creek, and Miss Dora Lamson, of Yamhill; last, and perhaps least of all, our humble self, started for the sea beach at the mouth of Salmon River—the Long Branch of the Pacific Coast. All started out in flying colors and fully determined to enjoy the trip, and lend to the enjoyment of each other. The first day out we met with a heavy shower of rain, which threw a "damper" on the apparel of the party, causing the feathers to droop, but in no wise interfering with our enjoyment. Thursday afternoon we camped at the toll gate, half-way between the Grand Round and the sea. About 8 o'clock the rain began to fall, and for a time it seemed as if old ocean was determined to meet us half-way. With a dense forest of firs to protect us from the wind, plenty of tents and wagon sheets spread to shelter us from the rain, and a good fire to warm the outward man, we congregated around the camp fire for mutual condolence. No enjoyment.

The "feast of reason and the flow of soul" was such as to amuse as well as instruct. The great question of women's rights was agitated to a considerable extent and disposed of summarily by some unfortunate who had been out in the wet coming in with the very philosophical remark—"this rain is wet." It generally is here in the mountains, "was the rejoinder of some would-be wit. Time came for retiring, and the ladies repaired to a large tent prepared for their accommodation, and we lords of creation began to cast about us for a place to lay our heads. Thinking we would have plenty of room, we had only pitched two large tents, beside the family tents—one for the ladies, and one for the gentlemen of the party. After as many of us had located in the remaining tent as could seem to be comfortable, our young friend from Buena Vista came in and began seriously to conclude that he would have to sleep out in the cold, as he could find no place to stretch himself out. "Don't you see you in that corner," says one. "Lay your carcass out there close to the door of the tent, and the first thing that strikes you will be a drop of water, but don't mind that," says another. Finally the legal brother found his level, and all went to the ocean in our dreams. Friday morning we took up the line of march for the sea. Our prosecuting attorney, while winding along over the mountains, was expatiating to the young ladies who were riding with him upon the beauties of a bath in the surf, when, on the edge of a slight declivity he was comparing the waving of the underbrush in the wind to the rolling of the sea, and showing the necessary maneuvers to counteract the force of the wave, when the wheel of his vehicle struck a large root, and, as if he meant to give them an ocular demonstration of the movements he had been explaining; he went over the end of his seat and landed in the wet, waving brush some twenty feet below. The young ladies peered through the brush to see if he could stem the tide, and become master of the situation, which he did to the satisfaction of the company, though to his own discomfort, as he came out pretty well drenched. The day after reaching the beach, four of the gentlemen of the party went to the Siletz Bay on a fishing expedition. They chartered two canoes of the Indians, for which they paid fifty cents each. On their return to the shore in the evening, the Indians were surprised at the large number of fish captured, and wanted to charge fifty cents extra for the privilege of taking so many of their fish. The party, however, failed to see the justice of their demand, and refused to pay it. A pow-wow ensued, in the heat of which our anglers left. The next day the Indians delegated one of their number to visit our camp and renew their demands. He found us, and singling out one of the fishermen, approached him and demanded his extra half dollar. While the two were parleying, our officious County Clerk made his appearance, and holding up temptingly to the wick of the swish a half dollar piece, told him to come and get it. The native stepped forward with pleasure to take the coveted chickamin, when our high official coolly pocketed the piece and turned away, much to the chagrin of poor Lo, who saw that he had been the victim of circumstances. He was vanquished, but not beaten. Standing around for some time without saying anything, and seeming in a deep study, he finally brightened up, and approaching his tormentor, offered to purchase a coffee pot which was standing near him. The prospect of receiving money tickled our official, and he became very affable. He proposed to

take a dollar for the vessel, and the swish put his hand into his pocket, pulled out the money, and held it up temptingly to the view of the vendor, but as the outstretched hand was ready to receive the expected tribute, the aborigine, with a smile that would have put Bret Harte's Heathen Chinee to the blush, put the money into his pocket again, and turned away with the expressive exclamation, "Cultus Boston man." Our high official saw he was "sold," but concluded to make the best of a bad bargain, and in view of the fact that he could not sell his coffee pot, and in the absence of anything stronger, concluded to solace himself with a cup of Rio. Physically recuperated, and mentally benefitted (though in several instances we opine), with the "finer feelings somewhat flustered, we returned on Wednesday evening, one week from the time we started, the wiser and the better for our trip to see the sea. We have not now time and space to devote to the points of interest to be visited, but will discourse upon them at some future time.

A SEMI-ROYAL CARRIAGE.—The carriage formerly used by Governor Musgrave of British Columbia, was brought to Portland, by the George S. Wright. It was purchased at Victoria by Mrs. C. P. Bacon, who is visiting in that city.

REGULATIONS FOR ENTRY OF PUBLIC LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, May 5, 1871. The following is an Act approved July 14th, 1870, to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the Act of May 30th, 1862, entitled 'An Act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States,' be, and the same are hereby extended to Colorado; and the proviso of the first section of the Act approved June 2, 1862, entitled 'An Act to establish a land office in the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the Act of Congress approved March 27, 1854, entitled 'An Act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes,' shall be construed to relieve such settlers from the obligation to file the proper notices of their claims, as in other cases; and all claimants of pre-emption rights shall hereafter, when no shorter period of time is now prescribed by law, make the proper proof and payment for the lands claimed, within eighteen months after the date prescribed for filing their declaratory notices shall have expired: Provided, That where said date shall have elapsed before the passage of this Act, said pre-emptors shall have one year after the passage hereof in which to make proof and payment.

This Act has been amended as follows:

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of settlers on the public lands.

Resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That settlers on the public lands of the United States who have been required to make proof and payment for their lands under the Act to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, and by instructions from the General Land Office, under date July 30, 1870, shall have twelve months' additional time given them under which to make such proof and payment.

Approved March 3, 1871.

These statutes leave the provisions of the law as heretofore respecting "offered lands," viz., filing within thirty days, and payment within twelve months after settlement.

The settler on surveyed "unoffered land" must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from the date of his or her settlement on such land, and within thirty months from the expiration of said three months, make the proper proof, and pay for such land.

Where settlers had already filed before the passage of the Act, they are required to make proof and payment within two years from such passage; therefore, all filings made prior to that date will expire, by limitation of law, upon unoffered lands, on the 14th of July, 1872.

The settler on "unsurveyed land" must file his or her declaratory statement within three months of the date of the receipt, at the district land office, of the approved plat of the township embracing the tract upon which he or she has settled, and, within thirty months from the expiration of said three months, make the proper proof and pay for such tract.

The proviso of the Act of June 2, 1862, requiring filing within six months from survey in the field, and providing

for filing with the Surveyor General is repealed.

The restriction as to construction of the Act of March 27, 1854, is called to your special attention.

In cases governed by these provisions you will please conform your action thereto.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER.
WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

The Act of March 27, 1854, referred to above, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That every settler on public lands which have been, or may be, withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, They shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be preserved by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market.

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchange.]

SURVEYS OF THE UMPQUA.—Major Roberts, in charge of the harbor and river improvements in Oregon, under the appropriations of Congress, has recently caused a survey to be made of the Umpqua river, for the improvement of which there is an appropriation of \$22,000. The engineer sent to do that work reached home on Sunday. His observations lead him to conclude that a practical channel can be made with the appropriations as high up as Roseburg, for steamers drawing two feet of water, at seasons when the water is five feet above low water mark.

During the low water of the summer months navigation is totally impracticable without a costly system of locks, as the water runs, in many places, only through deep crevices in the rocks. There are frequent places where the bed-rock of the river has been worn by the action of water and hard boulders into a sort of irregular honeycomb, through the holes of which the principal part of the river runs at low water. At five feet above low water mark, all this rock will be covered of course, deep enough for steamers to pass over, and with the removal of some obstructions it is believed that a navigable channel of 30 feet in width can be made as high up as Roseburg.—Oregonian.

From the Bulletin of August second we call the following:

PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Foremen of the Portland Fire Department met last evening at the Police Court-room. It was resolved unanimously to parade on the anniversary of the organization in September next, and the Board adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, August 9, 1871.—The movements of freights in this city for the month of July past has been greater than for any like period since the opening of business in Oregon. It has been carefully estimated that our city trucks and draymen have moved not less than fifteen thousand tons during the month.—The sheep bell of Astoria, is now at Tongue Point under charter to a corps of hydrographical surveys in the service of the Government, taking the soundings and currents at that place for some purpose unknown to our informant.—This morning the police found a cow in the city very badly chopped between the shoulders and ribs on one side, by a long handled axe. The blade of the axe was almost out of sight, and the poor brute was bleeding a stream.

The act was probably done by the owner of some ornamental grounds into which the nurlu creature had broken to feed.—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, at the Indian camp in the upper part of Albany, some Indians while gambling got into a drunken row, during which a half-civilized Indian named Jim Kirk, owning and living on a ranch near Brownsville, in this county, shot and instantly killed another Indian named Charley. The murderer was caught and is now held in close confinement in this place.

Quite a sharp thunder shower occurred here night before last.

SCANDINAVIANS.—Mr. Hadsen informs the Oregonian that a considerable party left Christiana, Norway, on the 14th of July, for Portland. They will probably arrive within three weeks.

The Marion County Teachers Association will hold its next annual session in Salem commencing Tuesday the 15th inst. A general invitation is extended.

The Statesman has this: We confess that we never have been able to appreciate the devotion of the Gov. to the fortunes of Bill Watkins, until the matter was yesterday explained by a laboring man who evidently has great native shrewdness. He spoke as follows: "You see, Bill has got the drop on 'em, and they darsen't remove him, because, if they did, he would be gone to tell what he knows, and they couldn't stand it." We see no other way to account for it. Evidently, "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the Salem Ring is peculiar.

County Court meets next Monday.

REAL ESTATE.

R. H. TYSON,
REAL ESTATE & GEN'L AGENT,
"REPUBLICAN" OFFICE.
Dallas, Oregon.

Special attention given to Sales or Purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Claims, &c.

Agent Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

For Sale.

TEN ACRES OF LAND, with good House and Barn, all fenced and under good improvement, situated in the Town of Dallas, Polk County, an extraordinary opportunity.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX Acres of Land one Mile North of Eola, Polk County, good House, good Double Barn, and other Buildings. All under fence, with fine Orchard, and in high state of cultivation.

A FINE MILL SITE IN SOUTH SALEM, on Willamette Slough. A block of Six Lots, enclosed with Board Fence, good House, Barn, &c.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN CENTRAL Salem, near the two Central School Houses. The House contains Eight Rooms, all Plastered, with Hard Finish, Barn, Wood House, and all conveniences to make it desirable.

A GOOD STOCK FARM, CONTAINING 450 Acres, good House, two Barns, Orchard, &c., situated on Upper Salt Creek, 7 miles from Dallas.

A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, 100 acres under fence, 60 acres under the plow; good House, Barn, and fine Orchard, situated 13 miles west of Dallas.

A FARM CONTAINING 1374 ACRES, 13 Mile north-west of Bethel, Polk County, 75 acres under cultivation, 80 acres prairie land, good House, Barn, Orchard, &c.

For Particulars enquire of R. H. Tyson, REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Notice of Sale.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that I will sell at Public Auction at my Farm four miles north-west of Dallas, commencing Monday, the 31st of July, 1871, my entire Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. One Thresher complete, Farming Implements, Household Utensils, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale: All sums under \$50, Cash in hand. Sums of \$50 and upwards, twelve months time, with note at 10 per cent, endorsed by approved security.

A. H. WHITLEY.

R. CLARK,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND
GROCERIES,
DIXIE - - - - - OREGON.
20 6m

ESTABLISHED 1871.
Ernest A. ERLANDSON,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals,
Essential Oils,
Dye Stuffs and
General Merchandise,
By the Package Only.

Cash Orders for this or any Foreign Market, will receive prompt and Faithful Attention.

Miners, Manufacturers and Wholesale Trade Supplied for Cash.

No notice or attention paid to Orders for Goods, if there is no provision made for the payment of the same.

Terms Net Cash, on Delivery, in U.S. Gold Coin.

N. B.—Consignments of Oregon Produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, &c., Solicited.

C. M. FARMER. F. J. BARCOCK.

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture,
Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST Stock of
Furniture,
Bedding,
Window-Shades,
Hollands, and
PAPER-HANGINGS

To be found in Marion County.
All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and Caskets made to order on short notice and at reasonable rates.

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,
Salem, March 23, 1870.

New Goods! New Goods!!
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

We respectfully call the attention of the Public to our Well Selected Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Ladies' and Misses' Hats,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Gloves, Garters, Etc.

Hardware,
Groceries,
School Books,
Stationery, &c.,

In fact Everything Found in a First Class Retail Store.

We can assure our Patrons that we will be up with the times.

Come and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods!

N. A. J. D. LEE,
Dallas, April 22, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DALLAS HOTEL,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

The undersigned, having RE-FITTED the above HOTEL, now informs the Public that he is prepared to Accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in as good style as can be found in any Hotel in the Country. Give me a call, and you shall not leave disappointed.
12-1f W. F. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

G. W. HOBART. J. W. HOBART.
SADDLE, HARNESS &
COLLAR SHOP!

North-East Corner of
Main and Mill Streets, Dallas.

GEORGE W. HOBART & CO.
Will Manufacture and keep CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large Assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND
COLLARS,
Consisting of all the

HORSE EQUIPMENTS
Usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS SADDLERY SHOP,

All of which will be made of
THE BEST MATERIAL.

Also, CARRIAGE TRIMMING and REPAIRING done to order on the shortest notice.

Call and examine our Work before purchasing elsewhere.

41-1f GEO. W. HOBART & CO.

Mothers, I've Found It!

FOR YEARS I HAVE SEARCHED FOR a remedy that will CURE your children by removing the CAUSE, and at last I can say "Eureka!" TRY IT.

CARMINITIVE CORDIAL,

This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine, exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the gums, and renders Teething easy.

It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years it recommends itself. Do not give your children the "soothing syrup," for they stupify without doing any permanent good.

Prepared by

Dr. W. WATERHOUSE,

MONMOUTH, OREGON.

For Sale by Druggists. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Hundreds of Testimonials can be given if necessary.

13-1f DR. W. WATERHOUSE.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING DONE ON Short Notice by Mrs. Celeste Ellsberry, near Wayne's Mill, Dallas.

R. M. WADE,

SALEM, OREGON.

FARM MACHINES AND WAGONS

One or More for Every Man in Oregon.

Cheaper and Better than ever before.

FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED MACHINES and WAGONS on hand at one time to select from, embracing all of the best kinds, with latest Improvements for 1871.

TIME GIVEN until after Harvest when wanted, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE given with each and EVERY ARTICLE, "on Buckskin," if desired.

No "played out" CALIFORNIA MACHINES to palm off on Oregonians if I could.

No IRRESPONSIBLE TRAVELLING AGENTS Employed by me.

Come and see me and my MACHINES and know what you are buying.

ALSO, FULL LINE OF
Hardware,

Iron and Steel,
Wagon and Buggy Timber,
AND EVERYTHING.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Prices no Man can Beat.

R. M. WADE.

12-3m